

# CHINA

THE



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4398. 號四月八日七十七八年一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

日五十一六年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street; GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOUGH, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry; E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOUGH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—Suttor, GUNN & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGES & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Manilla, C. BUSINSON & CO., Macao; L. A. DA COSTA.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... \$5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, ... \$600,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS,

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. SAMSON, Esq.

E. B. BELLOWS, Esq.

WILHELM REINERS, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Hon. W. KERSWICK, Esq.

A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.

CHINE MANAGER.

Hongkong, ... THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, ... EWAN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG,

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No, 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Capital, ... £800,000.

RESERVE FUND, ... £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONG-

KONG grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, AND CARPENTERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have Received a Shipment of

FIRST-CLASS MANILA HARDWOOD, of Different Kinds, and of the Very Best Quality, Suitable for HOUSE BUILDING, SHIP BUILDING, and for all kinds of Work requiring Timber of the most durable nature.

— ALSO —

A Good Assortment of Logs and Planks of TEAK WOOD of the most Superior Quality. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, July 18, 1877.

FOR SALE.

C H A M P A G N E 1874,  
C H E I D S I E U X & Co's  
M O N O P O L E .  
D E E T J E N & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Twin Screw STEAM LAUNCH, 35 Feet Long, Built by FOREST of LONDON. For further particulars apply to Captain CLARK, on Board British Barque DUNIOW, Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1877.

NOW READY.

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT

## Intimations.

### DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

### RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I., & to K., with Introduction. Royal 8vo. Price, Two DOLLARS AND A HALF. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai. Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

NOTICE OF FIRMS.

### NOTICE.

M. R. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Office,

and Lloyd's Register of Shipping,

2, Club Chambers,

Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

del

### NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD

and Mr M. W. GREEN, are autho-

rized to Sign the name of our Firm for

Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F.

EWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877.

### Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having

been Appointed SOLE AGENTS in

HONGKONG for the well-known Firm of

Messrs HOBOREN DE BIE & TORLEY

of ROTTERDAM, call attention to the

high quality of their GENEVA.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

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THE PRICE LIST

JUST ISSUED by the Undersigned will

take effect

from 1st AUGUST.

Any one to whom a Copy has not been sent

may obtain it on Application.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

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HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Half-yearly MEETING of SHARE-

HOLDERS will be Held in the Offices

of the Company, CLUB CHAMBERS, on

WEDNESDAY, August 22d, 1877,

at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a State-

ment of Accounts to 30th June, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 22nd

Instant, both days included.

By Order of the Board,

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1877.

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In the ESTATE and EFFECTS of HO ASSEK, alias Ho Iv Kee, alias Ho Fee In, late Partner and Manager of KIN NAM HONG, Hongkong, Deceased.

THE Deceased HO ASSEK died in Fang-

po, Shun-tak District, near Canton, on

23rd April, 1877. HO LEONG SHE,

wife of said Deceased, has obtained Letters

of Administration to the Estate; she being

blind, has given power of attorney to WEI AKWANG, Comprador to the Chartered

Mercantile Bank, to act for her in all

matters respecting the above Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that all Persons

having CLAIMS against the Estate of

HO ASSEK, late Partner and Manager of KIN NAM HONG, Hongkong, Deceased.

All Persons indebted to the above Estate

are requested to make immediate payment.

HO ASSEK's Interest and Responsibility in

the KIN NAM HONG ceases from this date,

the remaining Partners continue the Busi-

ness as before, and settle all accounts of the

Firm.

WEI AKWANG,

Attorney for HO LEONG SHE,

Hongkong, July 18, 1877.

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## Intimations.

### DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

### RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and FURNISHERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A N Extraordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of Confirming the Special Resolution passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held this Day.

By Order,</p



## Mails.

STEAM FOR  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean  
Ports, Southampton,  
and London,  
Also,  
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship MIRAZORE, Captain PARISH, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 11th August, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
Mr. A. LIND, Superintendent,  
Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama on \_\_\_\_\_, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the \_\_\_\_\_, PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central, G. E. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the *Chinese Mail* will be issued DAILY instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisement.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address  
Mr. CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.  
China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1874.

## Insurances.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to issue Policies against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates. Every Risk taken by this Company is participated in by Three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS, thus enabling this Company to accept large losses.

SANDER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TALES 400,000, EQUAL TO \$555,555.10<sup>00</sup>.

Directors:  
LEE SING, of the Lai Ping Firm.  
CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lal Yuen Firm.  
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.  
Loo Yee, of the Yee On Firm.  
WONG PAE CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.  
FUNG FONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

Manager—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA, CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, PEHANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 46, Bonham Strand, Hongkong, JUNE 1, 1877.

## Insurances.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Taels Two Million, in 1,000 shares of Taels 2,000 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL—Taels Six Hundred Thousand, or Taels 600 per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)  
M. S. GUINER, Esq. (Messrs David Sassoons, Sons & Co.)

JAMES HART, Esq. (Messrs Turner & Co.)

E. H. LAVES, Esq. (Messrs Gilman & Co.)

HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq. (Messrs John Forster & Co.)

A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Secretary—HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.

BANKERS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
BRANCHES.

LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG,  
YOKOHAMA.

AGENCIES.

At the principal ports in the East and Australian Colonies.

THE Company will be constituted on the 1st January, 1878, as a permanent Marine Insurance Company, to carry on the business (established in 1863) of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1875-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Taels 400,000, by setting aside a portion of the profits at such times and in such sums as the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each year will be divided amongst the Shareholders, in the following manner:

One-third over the Shares, a portion thereof being set aside for the formation of a Reserve Fund as above stated.

Two-thirds as a return to Contributors (being Shareholders), in proportion to the Premium paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take place at the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Deed of Settlement to withdraw at the before-mentioned periods all or any of the Shares held by Shareholders who have not contributed Premium or whose contributions during the preceding three years have not been in proportion to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders returning from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation, will be notified at least three months prior to the date fixed for any such revision of the Share List, and will have the option of disposing of their Shares in either of the following ways:

They will be at liberty at any time after receipt of notice of withdrawal, and prior to the date of revision, to sell their Shares to any person approved by the Company and accepted as the transferee; or

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate for cancellation at the time of such revision, and pursuant to notice, will receive a return of the Capital paid up thereon; and so soon after as the financial position of the Company up to the date of the revision can be ascertained and the accounts adjusted, they shall also receive a pro-rata share of the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated, together with such proportion of the unappropriated profits may be found due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company, from residents in China and Japan, until the 30th September; from London and distant ports until 31st October next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Gentlemen,

..... hereby request that you

will allot to ..... Shares in the above Company, and ..... agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to ..... and .....

agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

.....

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head-office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.

Shanghai, June 18, 1877.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has

This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. of 20, Old BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,

WILLIAM HUNT,  
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street,  
LONDON,  
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO.  
20, Old Broad Street,  
LONDON,  
1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 STELLING.  
RESERVE FUND, \$240,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisements THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT CO. and has Appointed Mr. A. MCIVER as its AGENT in HONG-KONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
ROBERT J. LODGE,  
Manager.

THE Undersigned prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class Steamer.

A. MCIVER,  
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 18, 1877.

THE Underigned have appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, January 8, 1877.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt

of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$125,000 on adopting risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, January 8, 1877.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have appointed Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 14, 1877.

## Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

A GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or Goods in Matched, or Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for LIFE Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1,000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

HONGKONG.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-Thirds of the Profits

are distributed annually to Contributors,

whether Shareholders or not, in proportion

to the net amount of Premium contributed

by each, the remaining third being carried

to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1877.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of

\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored

therein, at current rates, subject to a

Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned Agents at Hongkong

are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE,

to



## INTIMATIONS.

**K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,**  
COAL MERCHANTS,  
Have always on hand for Sale every  
description of COAL at Moderate Prices.  
Mr. ALEXON has been appointed Manager,  
and all Orders addressed to him at 57,  
Praya, or to Mr. FAR JACK, at 30, Hung  
Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.  
Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

Ste. Mathilde, 1 French Sister and 3  
children; for Marseilles, 4 Japanese  
Students.

Per City of Peking, for Yokohama, Mr.  
Ed. Centre, Dr. Stott, Mr. Robt. Carnegy,  
and 1 Steerage; for San Francisco, Mr. G.  
W. Baffey, Capt. Barker, and 186 Chinese;  
for Liverpool, Capt. Davies, and 1 Steerage;  
for Bremen, Mr. W. Krohn.

Per Fuyew, for Shanghai, Revd. S. R.  
Brown, D.D., and 40 Chinese.

Per Ocean, for Sydney, Mr. and Mrs.  
Bailey, Miss Mayland, and Mr. Wolf.

Per Sully, for Bangkok, 18 Chinese.

Per Yotting, for Hoilow, 100 Chinese.

Per Esmeralda, for Manila, 3 Europeans,

and 20 Chinese.

Per Nelson, for Swatow, 204 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Pe Chocola, for Newchwang, 4 European.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Norna* reports:

The British steamer *Japan* reports: Left Calcutta on the 19th July, Sand  
Heads 20th; arrived at Panang on the  
25th, left Penang 26th; arrived at Singapore  
on the 28th, left Singapore 29th.

After leaving Singapore experienced moderate  
S.W. monsoon and fine weather  
throughout.

The British steamer *Patroclus* reports:  
Light variable winds and fine weather  
throughout the passage. Passed S. S.  
*MacGregor* and *Glenfalloch* in Company  
bound South, and S. S. *Swallow* of White  
Dogs bound South.

## CARGO.

Per *Pieho*, sailed 4th August, 1877.  
For Continent, 304 bales Silk, 88 bales  
Waste Silk, 13 bales Cocoons, 3 cases Boxes,  
164 chests, 3,572 half-chests and 1,366  
boxes Tea, and 757 pkgs. Sundries. For  
London, 403 bales Silk, 14 cases Silk, 45  
chests, 134 half-chests and 16,449 boxes  
Tea, 1 case Treasure (\$28,800), and 535  
pkgs. Sundries.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—  
Per *PATROCLUS*, at 6.30 p.m., on  
Monday, the 6th Inst.

For SAIGON.—  
Per *GOLDEN HORN*, at 3.30 p.m., on  
Monday, the 6th Inst.

For SHANGHAI.—  
Per *PERNAMBUCO*, at 11.30 a.m., on  
Tuesday, the 7th Inst.

For BANGKOK.—  
Per *DANUBE*, at 5 p.m., on Thursday,  
the 9th Inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—  
The English Contract Packet *MIRZAPORE*  
will be despatched with the  
Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY,  
the 11th August.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 10th Inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.  
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT  
Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 11th Inst.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of  
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with  
Late Fee of 18 cents extra  
to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office CLOSES  
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only,  
addressed to the United Kingdom  
*Via Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may  
be posted on board the Packet with  
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,  
till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally  
closed.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

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## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 4, Alay, Spanish steamer, 426,  
J. Lopez, Amoy Aug. 2, General.—W. H.  
Ray.

Aug. 4, Norna, British steamer, 606,  
Walker, Swatow Aug. 3, General.—Kwok  
Achong.

Aug. 4, Japan, British steamer, 1865,  
H. de Smidt, Calcutta July 19, Penang 26,  
and Singapore 29, 1,280 chests Opium,  
2,607 bales Cotton, 2,699 bags Salt-petre,  
and 10,500 pkgs. Sundries.—DAVID SAS-  
SON, Sons & Co.

Aug. 4, Carl, German brig, from Wham-  
pon.

Aug. 4, Patroclus, British steamer, 1650,  
Wm. Courtney, Shanghai July 28th, via  
Foochow, Tea and General.—BUTTERFIELD  
& SWIBB.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 4, Sully, for Bangkok.

4, Petho, for Marseilles, &c.

4, City of Peking, for Yokohama and  
San Francisco.

4, Fuyew, for Shanghai.

4, Yotting, for Hoilow.

4, Ocean, for Sydney and Melbourne.

4, Goliah, for Newchwang.

4, Esmeralda, for Manila.

4, Nelson, for Swatow.

## CLEARING.

Hailoon, for Swatow, &c.

Starlight, for Bangkok.

Bertha, for Guam.

F. H. Drews, for Guam.

Fornosa, for San Francisco.

Chocola, for Newchwang.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per Japan, from Calcutta, &c., Mr. and  
Mrs. C. Apcar and child, Mrs. Chapman and  
child, Messrs. R. Howe, M. Moses, H. N.  
Cooper, B. Pallarjee, Ezekiel, M. Sophie,  
M. Joaquim, and 210 Chinese.

Per Norna, for Swatow, Mr. T. J.  
Thomas, and 150 Chinese.

Per Patroclus, from Shanghai : for Hong-  
kong, Messrs. Geo. Danbar, J. Campion, J.  
Hawke, and 15 Chinese ; for Singapore,  
Capt. J. Barday.

Per Alay, from Amoy, 17 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Petho, for Saigon, Sister Marie

Alphonse, Mr. Gérard and child, and 5

Chinese ; for Singapore, 2 Chinese ; for

Marseilles, Messrs. Duane, Anderson,

Sundrin, Henry Russell, Michael Yea, and

Rodriguez and brother.—From Shanghai :

for Saigon, Messrs. Honord Louis, and

Lerout Jean Baptiste ; for Singapore, Miss

d'Almeida, and Mr. C. T. Wilkinson ; for

Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Roddonjee, Mr. and

Mrs. J. Peterson, From Yokohama : for

Salon, 6 French sailors ; for Singapore,

Messrs. A. Decharne, J. Elder, Mrs. Mire

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right  
Reverend Bishop Burdon ; The Rev. E.  
Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At  
11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,  
acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.,  
Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James  
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.  
Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.  
J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every  
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer  
and Communion on the First Sunday in  
each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.  
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Io Sam  
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese). Morning  
Prayer.—Litany, Ante-Communion,  
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3  
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion,  
1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in  
German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,  
every Sunday, at half past ten a.m., in  
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,  
West Point.

## Shipping.

Daylight.—Adria leaves for S'pore, &c.

Daylight.—Hailoon leaves for Coast  
Ports.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Established A.D. 1841.

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Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 7.45 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

THE first telegram we publish to-day  
savour very much of a joke. An enquiry  
whether a special vote was required by  
the British Government to enable it to  
despatch three thousand troops, or say  
three troop-ships, to the Mediterranean  
could only emanate from some member of  
Parliament who was inclined to be facetious  
or who was anxious to "pump" the  
Government as to its policy in the East.

If the second telegram is true, however,  
it must indicate a rather sorry joke for the  
Czar, that will require all his "Christian  
fortitude" to bear. It seems to us  
that the high authorities who are responsi-  
ble for bringing about the slaughter of  
eight thousand of their countrymen, and the  
grievous bodily injury of three times  
that number on a single day must occa-  
sionally require a very large amount of  
"Christian fortitude" to preserve their  
appetite and a proper frame of mind.

Plevna is situated to the south-west of  
Nikopolis, about half way between the  
Danube and the Balkan mountains. There  
is a high road running from it right  
across the Russian lines of communica-  
tions, and should the Turks be able to  
hold their own and traverse the road from  
end to end the Russians in the neighbour-  
hood of the Balkans would be in an  
exceedingly awkward predicament. It  
is quite possible that the battle was  
participated in by Turkish troops advanc-  
ing from both Widdin and Shumla, the  
Russians being thus taken between two  
forces approaching from opposite direc-  
tions. If 32,000 Russians have been killed  
and wounded, each side must have placed  
in the field nearly a hundred thousand  
men.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 17th Inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT  
Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 18th Inst.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of  
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only,  
addressed to the United Kingdom  
*Via Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may  
be posted on board the Packet with  
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,  
till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally  
closed.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

au11

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]

(Via Southern Route)

4th August, 1877.

## THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

LONDON, 1st August, 1877.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a  
question, the Chancellor of the Exchequer  
stated that no special vote for the despatch  
of the troops to the Mediterranean was  
required, and that it was needless to explain  
our intentions before the prorogation of  
Parliament.

There is nothing important from the seat  
of war.

LONDON, 2nd August, 1877.

## GREAT RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

and a fine of \$500 to imprisonment for life. His Lordship must say that what Mr. French had said in the prisoners' behalf had influenced his mind, and had it not been for his address, his Lordship would have inflicted on the prisoner a severer punishment than he was going to inflict. But he would not be doing his duty in the protection of human life if he did not inflict the heavy punishment he was going to pass on them. Then, addressing the 1st prisoner, his Lordship said he had been convicted on evidence which was beyond question of manslaughter, and it was strong on his Lordship's mind that the prisoner individually was the man who inflicted the blow, for there was in evidence that he was excited and tried to get at the deceased. He was then sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Addressing the 2nd prisoner, his Lordship said that from the evidence it seemed to him that up to a certain point the prisoner was rather trying to pacify his friend, but the Jury had found him equally guilty with the 1st prisoner. His Lordship believed, however, that at one time his conduct was good in trying to avert the catastrophe, but when the catastrophe did arise, his Lordship believed that he took part in it; but giving him the benefit of what his Lordship might call his good conduct at one time during this affair, he would make a distinction in his punishment. He was then sentenced to two years' hard labour. His Lordship hoped that the prisoners would, while in Gaol, think over the wickedness of their deed and come out better men.

The 1st prisoner said something in an excited manner, pointing to heaven and earth, apparently swearing that he was innocent.

In reply to the Court, Captain Moss said the prisoner stated that he was innocent. His Lordship warned him that every time he said that, he aggravated his offence, because he had been found guilty and was therefore a guilty man. He had better not persist in asserting his innocence, otherwise his Lordship would recommend his sentence, for he had power to alter it.

The 2nd prisoner said something in a suppressed tone.

The sessions were then adjourned till Wednesday the 8th at 10 a.m., his Lordship while discussing the adjournment, said the Court might as well have no vacation at all. There was only one reserved point to be argued in the case of Wong Ayo.

	MONTH OF JUNE.	COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF BENGAL OPIUM FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.											
		For Per Pata	For Bengal										
Shock brought forward.	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In
Imported.	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876
Taken by local consumers.	1560	2000	1568	2000	1426	700	1568	2000	1426	700	1568	2000	1426
Exported.	1568	2000	1426	700	1568	2000	1426	700	1568	2000	1426	700	1568
Stock on the last day of month.	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565
Range of Price.	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 4th August, 1877.

Sir,—The Supreme Court premises, as you have often remarked, are not large enough for the present requirements of the Colony, which must indeed be self-evident to any observer from the one fact alone—the number of barristers we have at present, which bears a very striking contrast to the number when the premises were built.

It has occurred to me that upon the site for which such a large sum has been paid by the Government for building a school, a very good Court-house may be built, and, if necessary, some other official buildings; whilst upon the site of the present Court-house very commodious premises may be built for educational purposes.

The present internal arrangements of the Supreme Court, it must be said, are very creditable to the individual who has suggested them.

Yours faithfully,

X. Y. Z.

[The Supreme Court is, we believe, larger than any of the law courts at Westminster, and it must be confessed that it is at present very conveniently situated, which would not be the case were it removed up the hill.—Ed. C. M.]

## NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Calcutta steamer *Japan* brings us the French Mail Telegraphs, which we take from the *Strait Times Extra*.

## TELEGRAMS.

Tuticorin, July 11.—Grain is rapidly advancing in price in North Tinnevelly, and Madura, but at our Railway terminus, and on the beach, the piles of rice are daily accumulating. The railway cannot move

2,000 bags daily, say 138 tons, the Great Southern of India's capacity. What will they say at home? Fifty miles inland, rice is a rupee per bag higher than here.

London, July 12.—It is generally reported that Dieraldi (Lord Beaconsfield) is anxious to resign on account of ill-health. The twelfth and thirteenth Russian army corps will combine under Grand Duke Alexander, who besiege Rustchuk. Russian troops have occupied Pleven and threaten Nikopolis.

According to a Russian official report,

the bombardment of Kars has been stopped, and the Russian siege artillery withdrawn.

Ahmed Khodounes Effendi, who has been appointed Turkish envoy to the Amer of Afghanistan, is the bearer of costly presents and a letter from the Sultan advising the Amer to strengthen his relations with England and avoid relations with Russia.

London, July 13.—According to unofficial Russian accounts, the Russians under General Tergukassow have completely defeated 30,000 Turks, who were besieging the Russians in Bayazid and also destroyed the town.

Bombay, July 13.—The India Company's steamer *Vingoria* from Carwar to Bombay, due on Tuesday, is missing.

London, July 14.—The Russians have raised the siege of Kars and are retreating eastward. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, and the Governor of Kars are preparing to attack the Russian force under Melikoff [Loris Melikoff, the Russian commander-in-chief in Armenia] at Zaim. Powerful Russian reinforcements are proceeding by forced marches to Armenia. Some Turkish frigates have bombarded Simferopol. A great storm has again partially destroyed the bridge at Simmitza. The Russian advance-guard has arrived at Gredos (Gabrova). Prince Bismarck has declared that mediation in the Turco-Russian war is actually (absolutely) impossible.

OBITUARY.—General Bell, Colonel of the 6th Foot.

London, July 16.—Eighteen battalions of Russian troops have crossed the Balkans through Schepka Pass and arrived unopposed at Yen Saghra. The Russians have reached Rasgrad and have cut the railway between Varna and Rustchuk.

According to Russian official despatches General Tergukassow, after relieving the garrison of Kars, fell back in the direction of Gumri, but a Turkish official despatch states that the Turks have attacked and routed the enemy after severe fighting, and that the enemy retained heavy losses and abandoned their wounded. The Russian troops still hold Ardahan. It has been reported that the British Ambassador at Constantinople is negotiating for the entry into the Dardanelles of the British squadron now lying in Besika Bay.

London, July 17.—Turkish official despatches, besides the despatches received from the newspaper special correspondents, announce that great atrocities have been perpetrated by Cossacks and Bulgarian Christians against the Mahomedan population of Bulgaria. The Turks abandoned and the Russians occupied Nicopolis on the 16th. Reouf Pasha claims having forced the Russians to recross the Balkans. All the available Turkish troops are leaving Constantinople for Adrianople.

London, July 17.—The House of Commons, 165 against 152 votes, have adopted a vote of censure on the Government on the appointment of Mr. Pigott as Comptroller of the Stationery Office. It is reported that the Porte declines to open the Dardanelles to any power unless it promises its support against Russia. A day's continuous fighting preceded the occupation of Nicopolis (by the Russians). A Russian official despatch states that the Russians have captured two pashas and 6,000 men. The Russian headquarters have been transferred to Tirmova. The Russian troops crossed the Balkans through Demir Kapu Pass and not Schipka Pass, as previously reported. Sulaiman Pasha, with his army, has embarked at Antivari.

OBITUARY.—Major General Robert Newport-Tinley.

London, 18th July.—The number of Russians crossing the Balkans has been overstated. The Turks have evacuated, and the Russians have occupied, the Mudjades (portion of the) Dobrujada. Reouf Pasha's victory is unconfirmed. According to a Russian official despatch the Russian Vanguard, after crossing the Demir Kapu Pass and defeating the Turkish battalion guarding the outlet, marched to Kasnikil in the rear. The Turks occupy the Schipka Pass. The Cossacks have occupied Yeniseghra. It is reported that Yakob Khan (son of the Amer of Afghanistan) is dead.

London, 18th July, 12 55 p.m. via Suez.—(Mr Justice) Phear of Bombay (Bengal) has been appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon.

London, July 19.—The ministerial journals

state that British interests forbid the entry of the Russians into Constantinople, and

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London, July 20.—Mr Bourke (Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) has said in the House of Commons that four vessels have sunk at the principal mouth of the Danube with a view to obstruct its navigation. The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been instructed to remonstrate on the subject. General Loris Melikoff is entrenched at Kurkukura awaiting reinforcements. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha is at Ivizinkoi. Abdul Kerim Pasha has been dismissed, and Mehemed Ali is his successor. It is believed that Reouf Pasha (Minister of War) and Reouf Pasha have been dismissed. All three return to Constantinople. Sulaiman Pasha has been appointed commander in Roumella.

London, July 20.—The Mussulmans in the province of Adrianople are fleeing to Constantiople. The Russian troops of all arms are advancing on Yeniseghra (a town on the road from the Schipka pass to Adrianople).

The Turks have evacuated Tokat and Mangalia and have fallen back on Silistra [virtually withdrawing from Trajan's Wall and leaving the road open out of the Dobrujada].

## Japan.

NAGASAKI.

The S.S. *Glenorchy* arrived from Shanghai yesterday morning (July 23d), and leaves for Yokohama to-morrow night, where she is expected to load new season's Teas for the American market. This steamer brought the Caissons and other machinery for the dock at Tategami—the visits of these Red-tunnelled steamers to an isolated port are very acceptable as each steamer leaves an agreeable impression behind. Another of the color, the *Argentine*, is expected shortly from Kobe.

The export of coal from Nagasaki for the current month will be something enormous,

—as we hear that no less than eight sailing vessels in port at present are loading that article as cargo,—and several more are expected daily.

## VON MOLTKE ON THE ORIENTAL WAR.

The Berlin *Daily* declares itself in possession of a definite opinion of Count Von Moltke on the Russo-Turkish war. At a diplomatic soiree a statesman interviewed Von Moltke, saying: "Sir Field-Marshal, there are people who believe the war will be of short duration, who fancy that as soon as our troops will have crossed the Danube, Russia will be favored by a fortunate Sadowa. What do you think of that view?" Von Moltke replied: "I do not think so. You are better informed what diplomacy may and will accomplish, but from a strategic point of view, I am now, as I always have been, of the opinion that it is a war which will make slow progress. It will take considerable time before the Russians will have vanquished the Turks, notwithstanding all the good things which may be said of their army or of some of their leaders. True, the present campaign appears more favorable for Russia than that of 1828, but she requires very much of fortune or, much skill, much patience, and much money to triumph over her enemies. I cherish no illusions, and they who believe in a rapid advance on Constantinople will finally be made to understand that they will have to curb their hopes. I am convinced that at the Russian headquarters they are well persuaded of the difficulties and obstacles they have to surmount and how slowly they will be surmounted before a decisive victory will be theirs."

## PUBLIC FEELING IN RUSSIA—HOW THE WAR HAPPENED.

Moscow, May 18th.—The Czar told his people—the Grand Duke told his army that the amelioration of the lot of the Christians under Ottoman rule was the reason for the war. From no one I have heard or overheard, the Bulgarians mentioned save in terms of contempt. Alexander II. is the Lord, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, but he has been forced to act against his own feelings, his own judgment, by unscrupulous advisers, aided and abetted by some members of the Imperial family. No public opinion, for it does not exist, or can at any rate find no expression if it adverse to the views of the Government. Nobody with any knowledge of Russia joins in the wonderful nonsense that is talked about secret societies, Nihilists, and what not. There are secret societies in Russia, but they are nothing more nor less than the instrument of the Government, and are one and all under the direction of the Chief of the Secret Police. There may be a desire to form liberal associations; but any attempt at practical fulfillment would inevitably entail consequences too terrible for even our imagination. I say that there is but a very lukewarm enthusiasm for the war. I almost say that there is no enthusiasm for it at all, but great dislike and dread for the consequences. There is, however, a certain desire for a favorable issue now that the matter is in progress. But this I emphatically declare, that neither public feeling, nor secret societies, nor Nihilists, force the hands of the Government. Not a man in Russia who does not understand how serious is the situation, not one who did not foresee it. Think you that the 30,000 people who on the morrow of the declaration fled from Odessa were anxious for the war, or the bankrupt traders, the ruined families, the starving laborers? What, then, were the causes of the war? They were three: First unquenchable ambition; secondly, independent bankruptcy; thirdly, the existence of a powerful secret police and Siberia might have postponed a crisis; but the effect of such a sentiment could not fail to be injurious to the sole remaining representative of autocracy.

Or, supposing that the people adapted themselves to their surroundings, and managed to live on the surface until the time when the earth became so cracked and broken that, as predicted, it falls apart.

Speculation as to future events—especially if several billion or so years distant—is not particularly profitable; but it is a personal originator of the race to be made an object of present theory, similar theorizing as to the personal terminator of the race is certainly just as useful, both hypothesis being equal in the speculative nature of their basis; and it is certain that we cannot know anything more definite about the subject of the one than about that of the other.

M. Alphonse de Candolle points out that the terrestrial surface is constantly diminishing, and that elevated regions are being lowered by the incessant action of water, ice and air. Besides, earthly matter, washed or ground away, is carried into the sea, which is thus filling up; consequently the configuration of the land will change. Continents

will be divided into islands, and these will be gradually submerged. The human race will be driven by the encroaching waters from island to island. Finally the sun will rise on a vast waste of sea, dotted, perhaps, with far-separated islands, which were once mountain peaks. One by one those will be submerged until finally but one is left.

Islam has made a demand upon the Keeper

of the Tombs at Mecca for the treasures of

Islam, to defend the faith of Islam. The

authority for the statement is our Charge

d'Afairs at Vienna.

The annual offerings are estimated

by him at \$8,000,000. Once a year

a pilgrimage is made to Mecca. Devout Mus

limans from all parts of Asia and Africa

join in it. They all bring a money offer

ing for the central shrine of their faith.

If no considerable portion of those offerings

adheres to the hands of the attendants

that has been accumulating there must

be enormous.

Mr. Delaplaine says that one chest was

opened in 1828

## Portfolio.

## NOCTURNE.

Up to her chamber window.  
A slight wire trellis goes,  
And up this Romeo's ladder.  
Climbers a bold white rose.  
I lounge in the ix shadows,  
I see the lady lean,  
Unclasping her silken girdle,  
The curtain's fold between.

She smiles on her white-rose lover,  
She reaches out her hand  
And helps him at the window—  
I see it where I stand!  
To her scarlet lips she holds him,  
And kisses him many a time—  
Ah, me! it was he that won her  
Because he dared to climb!

—T. B. Aldrich.

## LIE STILL AND SLEEP.

(A SONG FOR WAUKELFIE DAIRNS.)  
Oh! lie still an' sleep, my bairnies,  
An' dinna mak a din,  
Or a muckle man wi' a pock  
Will soon be comin' in.  
This muckle man's at ilka doo,  
The cunnin', thievlin' loun,  
Ready tae tak a waikrife weans  
Whin ar ne sleepin' soun'.

Noo, lie still an' sleep, my bairnies,  
An' dinna speak nae mair,  
Or the muckle man wi' the pock  
Will see be up the stair.  
He's stannin' at the outer door  
Just ready the fling down  
His pock, an' tak my bonnie weans  
Whin ar ne sleepin' soun'.

Noo, lie still an' sleep, my bairnies,  
An' nae thinkin' need ye fear,  
I'll hap ye angy wi' the cines,  
An' watch ye, sitthin' here.  
Then I'll leave ye tae yer Father,  
Till mornin' light comes roun';  
He keeps in safety o' the weans  
When they are sleepin' soun'.

—W. A., Aberdeen.

The man who chooses to seek may find original characters, queer combinations of events, surprising revelations of individual and family experiences and an unlimited fund of amusement, especially if he is disposed, perhaps even while he submits to an overpowering conviction that all life is tragic, to summon into prominence those humorous phases of social existence which, as in the best of artificial tragedies, are permitted to appear in real life as the foil of that which is truly sorrowful. To depict events that are simply amusing may not be the highest and best function of a writer; but if he has a strong impulse to undertake such a task in the intervals of more serious work, it may be that he performs a duty which is more obvious because the common inclination of those who tell the story of human life is to present that which is sad and terrible, and to lead the reader, whose soul has bitterness enough of its own, into contemplation of the true or fictitious anguish of others.

At any rate, an attempt to show men and their actions in a purely humorous aspect is justified by the facts of human life; and if fiction is, for the most part, tragedy, there is reason why much of the remainder should be devoted to fun. To laugh is to perform as divine a function as to weep. Man, who was made only a little lower than the angels, is the only animal to whom laughter is permitted. He is the sole earthly heir of immortality, and he laughs. More than this, the process is hateful to both mind and body, for it is the man who laughs with reason and judgment who is the kindly, pure, cheerful, and happy man.—*Max Adeler.*

## VITAL FORCE.

Let us consider a few of the many ways in which we waste the stuff that life is made of. It has been well said that "the habit of looking on the bright side of things is worth far more than a thousand pounds a year," and certainly it is a habit that must add many years to the lives of those who acquire it. Really every fit of despondency and every rage take so much out of us that any one who indulges in either without a great struggle to prevent himself doing so should be characterized as little less than to use an American expression—"a fearful fool." How silly it seems even to ourselves, after cooling, to have acquired a nervous headache and to have become generally done up, stamping round the room, and showing other signs of foolish anger, because the dinner was five minutes late, or because some one's respect for us did not quite rise to the high standard measured by our egotism! As if it were not far more important that we should save our vital energy, and not get into a rage, than that the dinner should be served exactly to the moment. One day a friend of Lord Palmerston asked him when he considered a man to be in the prime of life; his immediate reply was "70." But, he added, with a playful smile, "as I have just entered my 80th year, perhaps I am myself a little past it!" How is it that such men work on vigorously to the end? Because they treasure their ever diminishing vital force. They studiously refrain from making a pull on the constitution. Reaching the borders of 70 years of age, they as good as say to themselves: "We must now take care what we are about." Of course, they make sacrifices, avoid a number of treacherous gaities, and living simply, they perhaps give some cause of offence, for the world does not approve of singularity. But let those laugh who will. They hold the censorious observations of critics in derision, and maintain the even tenor of their way. In other words, they conserve their vital force, and try to keep above ground as long as possible. Blustering natures, forgetful of the truth that "power itself hath not one-half the might of gentleness," miss the ends for which they strive just because the force that is in them is not properly economized. Then as regards temper: any man who allows that to master him wastes as much energy as would enable him to remove the cause of anger or overcome an opponent. The little boy of 8 years old, who in the country is often seen driving a team of four immense dray horses, is one of the innumerable instances of the power of reason over brute force, which should induce violent tempers to become calm from policy, if from no higher motive.—*Chambers' Journal.*

## THE DORCAS AND THE NATIVES.

The Dorcas and missionary societies of the church are particularly active, but they were somewhat disengaged a year or two ago by certain unforeseen occurrences.

The ladies of the Dorcas Society made up a large quantity of shirts, trousers and socks,

and boxed them up and sent them to a missionary station on the west coast of Africa. A man named Ridley went out with the boxes and stayed in Africa for several months. When he returned, the Dorcas Society, of course, was anxious to hear how its donation was received, and Ridley one evening met the members and told them about it in a little speech. He said:

"Well, you know, we got the clothes out there all right, and after a while we distributed them among some of the natives in the neighborhood. We thought maybe it would attract them to the mission, but it didn't; and after some time had elapsed and not a native came to church with the clothes on, I went out on an exploring expedition to find out about it. It seems that on the first day after the goods were distributed one of the chiefs attempted to dress himself in a shirt. He didn't exactly understand it, and he pushed his legs through the arms and gathered the tail up around his waist. He couldn't make it stay up, however, and they say he went around inquiring in his native tongue what kind of an idiot it was that constructed a garment that wouldn't hang on, and swearing some of the most awful heathen oaths. At last he let it drag, and that night he got his legs tangled in it somehow and fell over a precipice and was killed."

"Another chief who got one on properly went paddling around in the dark, and the people, imagining that he was a ghost, sacrificed four babies to keep off the evil spirit."

"And then you know, those trousers you sent out? Well, they fitted one pair on an idol, and then they stuffed most of the rest with leaves and set them up as kind of new-fangled idols and began to worship them. They say that the services were very impressive. Some of the women split a few pairs in half, and after sewing up the legs used them to carry yams in; and I saw one chief with a corduroy leg on his head as a kind of helmet."

"I think, though, the socks were most popular. All the fighting-men went for them the first thing. They filled them with sand and used them as boomerangs and war-clubs. I learned that they were so much pleased with the efficiency of those socks that they made a raid on a neighboring tribe on purpose to try them; and they say they knocked about eighty women and children on the head before they came home. They asked me if I wouldn't speak to you and get you to send out a few barrels more and to make them a little stronger, so's they'd last longer; and I said I would."

"This society's doing a power of good to those heathen, and I've no doubt if you keep right along with the work you will inaugurate a general war all over the continent of Africa and give everybody an idol of his own. All they want is enough socks and trousers. I'll take them when I go out again."

Then the Dorcas passed a resolution declaring that it would, perhaps, be better to let the heathen go naked and give the clothes to the poor at home. Maybe that is the better way.—*Max Adeler.*

## THE ROMAN HISTORY CLASS.

Just after the opening of the fall session there was some trouble in the boys' department.

Mr. Barnes, the master, read in the *Educational Monthly* that boys could be taught history better than in any other way by letting each boy in the class represent some historical character as if he had done them himself. This struck Barnes as a mighty good idea, and he resolved to put it in practice. The school had then progressed so far in its study of the history of Rome as the Punic wars, and Mr. Barnes immediately divided the boys into two parties, one Romans and the other Carthaginians, and certain of the boys were named after the leaders upon both sides. All the boys thought it was a fine thing, and Barnes noticed that they were so anxious to get to the history lesson that they could hardly say their other lessons properly.

When the time came, Barnes ranged the Romans upon one side of the room and the Carthaginians on the other. The recitation was very spirited, each party telling about its deeds with extraordinaryunction. After a while Barnes asked a Roman to describe the battle of Cannae. Whereupon the Romans hurled their copies of Wayland's Moral Science at the enemy. Then the Carthaginians made a battering-ram out of a bench and jammed it among the Romans, who retaliated with a volley of books, slates and chewed paper-balls. Barnes concluded that the battle of Cannae had been sufficiently illustrated, and he tried to stop it; but the warriors considered it too good a thing to let drop, and accordingly the Carthaginians dashed over to the Romans with another battering-ram and thumped a couple of heads.

Then the Romans turned in, and the fight became general. A Carthaginian would grasp a Roman by the hair and hustle him around over the desk in a manner that was simply frightful, and a Roman would give a rending whoop and knock a Carthaginian over the head with Greenleaf's Arithmetic. Hannibal got the head of Scipio Africanus under his arm, and Scipio, in his efforts to break away, stumbled, and the two generals fell and had a rough-and-tumble fight under the blackboard. Caius Gracchus prodded Hamilcar with a ruler, and the latter in his struggles to get loose fell against the stove and knocked down about thirty feet of stove-pipe. Thereupon the Romans made a grand rally, and in five minutes they chased the entire Carthaginian army out of the schoolroom, and Barnes along with it; and then they locked the door and began to hunt up the apples and lunch in the desks of the enemy.

After consuming the supplies they went to the windows and made disagreeable remarks to the Carthaginians, who were standing in the yard, and dared old Barnes to bring the fox once more into battle array. Then Barnes went for a policeman; and when he knocked at the door, it was opened, and all the Romans were found busy studying their lessons. When Barnes came in with the defeated troops he went for Scipio Africanus; and pulling him out of his seat by the ear, he thrashed that great military genius with a ratton until Scipio began to cry, whereupon Barnes dropped him and began to paddle Caius Gracchus. Then things settled down in the old way, and next morning Barnes announced that history in the future would be studied as it always had been; and he wrote a note to the *Educational Monthly* to say that in his opinion the man who suggested the new system ought to be led out and shot. The boys do not now take as much interest in Roman history as they did on that day.—*Max Adeler.*

## A RESULT OF THE FULLER CASE.

Lord Lytton's decision in the Fuller case has borne fruit in "Offissa." A short time ago, when the steamer *Orion* was loading at Chandball, and whilst the Commander of the steamer was in his cabin with some friends, the man of a boat alongside, with a cargo of timber for shipment, reported that the coolies had refused to work any more, as they had not up to that time had their dinner. The time was about 3 p.m. The Captain said that he would come and see about it presently, and after a short interval jumped down into the boat where the coolies were. He is said to have made use of some strong language and ordered the coolies to go on with their work at once. On this the coolies one and all jumped overboard, and swam for the shore, where all arrived safely, except one man, who, when about half-way to land, threw up his arms, gave a shout, and disappeared. The facts were at once reported to the authorities, and an investigation was held by an Honorary Magistrate, a European resident at Chandball. The result of the investigation was that when the steamer arrived in the following week, the Captain was arrested, and sent to Balasore for trial for causing the death of the coolie. The Magistrate thoroughly investigated the case, and came to the conclusion that the Captain could not be held in any way responsible for the death of the coolie. This view of the case, however, did not appear to fall in with the ideas of the Commissioner, who wrote a very strong report on it to the Lieutenant-Governor, who has ordered that the accused is to be sent for trial before the Judge's Court at Balasore. The Captain was, in consequence of this order, again arrested, and will shortly be re-tried for an offence of which the Magistrate had pronounced him not guilty. This appears to us to be an interference with the judicial as well as the executive powers of the High Courts can be interfered with, of course those of such a much lower court as that of a magistrate can. Nor is this all. The Captain wished to engage the services of one of the leading counsels at the Calcutta bar for his defence, but was advised that it would be only a waste of money, as was sure to be convicted, and had therefore better avoid all useless expense till he appealed to the High Court. This, at any rate, shows the opinion in legal circles of the State to which our mutual judges have been reduced by Lords Salisbury and Lytton.—*Englishman.*

## THE BARONET AND HIS TICKET.

## SCENE AT THE PERTH STATION.

A scene of unusual character was witnessed on Sunday morning (last week) at the General Railway Station, Perth, the actors in the drama being Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., and a posse of railway servants. Sir Robert had travelled from Aberfeldy to Perth on the previous day, whence he booked afresh to Edinburgh, returning north on Sunday morning, in consequence of having missed the last train from Auld Beakie. On arriving at Perth, it was Sir Robert's intention to proceed to Aberfeldy, and so far all was well; the gallant baronet having his return ticket between Aberfeldy and Perth in his pouch. A Highland ticket-collector, in the due performance of his duty, came to Sir Robert's carriage and demanded to see the traveller's ticket. Now, it so happened that when Sir Robert Menzies left Aberfeldy he availed himself of one of those cheap tickets which the company issue for the accommodation of local travellers between Saturday and Monday. But although this coupon enables the holder to return with it either on Saturday or on Monday, it is not available on Sunday. The collector declined either to take the ticket or suffer the baronet to proceed without another. Alternatively, he must either get another ticket or "come out." No man, more especially a Scotchman, cares to pay for the same thing twice over; and Sir Robert, we need scarcely remind our readers, is a patriotic son of his country. He argued with the collector upon the stupidity of the rule regulating the use of these so-called privilege tickets, proclaimed it to be unfair, thing quite irregular, and founded upon injustice. But the collector was obdurate. He was a Shylock in his way, who would either have the fare or the body of Sir Robert. But the latter persisted in his refusal to pay an additional fare, or yet to leave the train. Another official then arrived upon the scene, and the altercation was renewed. The old line of argument was traversed, the rules of the Company were again paraded before Sir Robert's eyes, and were as speedily condemned to perdition. What was to be done? Time was "up," and passengers were eager to be off. Heads were thrust out of the windows of the train, and quite an excitement prevailed, which did not subside when it got whispered abroad that there was a "row on" between the baronet and "two porters." According to our information, the two porters grew angry, and, it is said, issued an ultimatum to the laird that he must either surrender at discretion or elect to be "pulled out." But Sir Robert is no pigmy, and his reputation for prowess is not a mean or indifferent one.

The impossibility of getting the baronet out suggested itself to the two men, who held a brief council of war, and, it appears, resolved to call in an ally. This additional "power" went in his aid, and then the three "powers"—in other words, the three porters—delivered a final ultimatum to the Highland chieftain, and receiving a flat denial to either "pay" or "come out," the men proceeded to action. What followed is not clear; the accounts are confusing. We are told that the three railway officials entered the carriage of Sir Robert, and then a furious struggle ensued, the langtry limbs of the baronet enabling him to "look" himself into the arm-rests, &c., of the compartment. It is asserted that the end of the compartment was almost knocked out, and the passengers and bystanders suggested that since Sir Robert would not come out, and could not be ejected even by three porters, his carriage should be unhooked and left behind. Anyhow, Sir Robert was got out, the whistle blew, and the train started; Sir Robert himself, quitting the station, returned to Aberfeldy by post from Perth. We can fully sympathize with Sir Robert Menzies upon the absurdity of suspending these privilege tickets on Sunday; and we venture to hope that such an anomaly may be abolished. Moreover, we have yet to learn that railway porters are justified in committing a personal assault upon travellers who decline to leave their carriages when ordered—that is to say, travellers like Sir Robert Menzies, who are known to the officials, and can be easily got at should legal proceedings be resolved upon. Some time more will, in all probability, be heard of the adventure.—*Perthshire Advertiser.*

## THE AUTOPIST OF THE LATE CAPTAIN LAIRBUSH.

People who attain extreme old age have usually a certain toughness of constitution which triumphs over injuries that weaker natures cannot survive. The autopsy of the late Captain Lairbush, whose age has been stated at 111 years and 25 days, furnishes new and remarkable evidences on this point.

For sixty-one years he had been an optimist;

at the age of ninety his daily dose of gum or gristle opium was estimated at ninety grains (Troy); but the physician who attended him shortly before his death represents the old man's daily allowance as only half of that quantity. Captain Lairbush had a full allowance of the ill flesh that flesh is heir to, but seems to have been strangely unconscious of them. He had no symptoms of renal disease, and yet his right kidney was gone entirely, its place being occupied by a tumor the size of a child's head, with a smaller tumor of similar kind attached. This fact does not seem to have been suspected before the diagnosis made during his last illness. The left kidney was contracted. There was a cyst in his liver. The heart was fatty. The walls of the aorta were nearly penetrated by several ulcerations. His ribs were as soft as cartilage, so that they could be easily cut with scissors. But trifles like these did not affect his general health. He was at last brought down with congestion of the lungs, contracted by exposure in a storm. From this complaint he was slowly recovering, when an abscess formed in his thigh. Three operations were performed for the relief of the abscess, and thirty-two ounces of fluid were withdrawn; this proved too much of a drain upon his system and he died of asthma, i.e., of general debility.

"They're in there," said he, his face lit up with pleasure.

"Whom do you mean?" inquired Kit.

"The Redskins we're after; and the horse are there, too."

This was pleasant information to the trappers, who had entirely lost the trail,

and had no hope of coming up with their enemies before the morrow.

The day was well gone, but it was not dark, and for fear of discovery it was deemed best to withdraw from the vicinity of the grove and wait until night before attacking them.

In regard to tropahine, we have only to name the Indian reliefs—ships, *Serapis*, *Crocodile*, *Euphrate*, and *Melanch*, and then to add the *Himalaya*, *Tamar*, *Orontes*, *Juno*, and *Assistance*, in order to satisfy the most timid regarding the capabilities of the Royal Navy for the conveyance of troops to any part of the world. But besides Her Majesty's ships, the Admiralty are in possession of full particulars regarding the ocean steamships belonging to the principal lines in the Mercantile Marine; and not only so, but negotiations have already been concluded with these companies whereby their vessels will be available for the public service if occasion should ever require them. At the present time, when trade is so dull, and many of these ships are laid up from want of employment, there will be no difficulty in despatching fully as many as can possibly be required, and that, too, at a very short notice. We are glad to find that their Lordships have not neglected the consideration of troop and boats and rafts. Already thirty of these useful

necessary appliances for landing a military force are in hand, the contracts being given to four different builders of proven competency for the work. Tenders have been invited for building as many more, and in a very short time these also will be in hand. Hence in a few weeks we shall be supplied with every requisite for despatching and sending troops, so that if the War Office is as prepared as the Admiralty, there will be no delay should the worst come.

It was deemed prudent to make a partial circuit of the grove, and then approach the Crows from the direction of their own trail, as it was thought they would be less apprehensive of an attack from that point. Their movements were made with all the stealth and caution characteristic of veteran Indian hunters, and it was several hours before they reached a point from which they could gain a view of their enemies. When they did so they found, as Carson had predicted, that there were about fifty of them. Creeping quite a distance further, on their hands and knees, they discovered that the Indians had erected two rough forts, and that they had divided into two parties. Just inside one of these forts were tied the stolen horses of the trappers.

The Crows were in jubilant spirits over the result of their thieving excursion, and were holding a dance by way of celebrating it. This proved that the Indians had no suspicion of danger, and that there was a free opportunity for Carson and his men to display their courage and strategem. As the Indians numbered four times as many as their pursuers, and as it was well known that the Crows would fight fiercely for the stolen property, the hunters concluded to wait until they were all asleep before making their attack. This proved a severe ordeal, as the redskins were exceedingly hilarious, dancing and yelling in the most extravagantly grotesque manner, and were in no particular hurry to bring their celebration to a close.

Besides that, the weather had grown much colder since noon, and it was still becoming more severe. The trappers, being compelled to maintain a crouching position in the snow suffered greatly from the exposure, several times being compelled to withdraw and restore their numbed circulation by rough exercise and swinging of their limbs. But all things must have an end; and finally the Crows grew weary of their festivities and, lying down, speedily sank into a profound slumber.

The time for action had come. Kit Carson and five of his companions began crawling toward the stolen horses, which they reached without exciting alarm. These were easily freed by cutting loose halters. They then threw snowballs at them, and in this way gradually drove them out of the grove without alarming the Indians.

The remaining trappers, who acted somewhat as a reserve party, speedily joined Kit and his companions, and thus reinforced the entire company withdrew from the wood until they reached a safe place, when they halted for consultation.

A difference of opinion soon manifested itself. Most of the men were in favor of returning, as they had recovered their property. But a few, including Kit Carson, were anxious to give the Crows a thorough chastisement for the outrage they had committed. After considerable discussion Kit and his friends prevailed and it was decided to make the attack.

Carson's first action was to send three of his men, with the recovered horses back to the camp. Then, with his comrades, he advanced directly upon the Indian camp. They moved silently and rapidly, and were within a few paces, when an Indian dog gave the alarm. The moment the dog gave his bark the Crows sprang up and became fair targets for the unerring rifles of the trappers. So rapid and murderous were the volleys poured in among the redskins by the whites, that they were compelled to retreat to the nearest fort, from which they began a rapid return fire.

This was what Carson and his men had been expecting, and every one had taken shelter behind the trees, while they proceeded to reload their guns. In this manner a dropping fire was kept up until daylight, when the Crows discovered the weakness of their enemies and determined on a charge, fully satisfied

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## Intimations.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail*, the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Port and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agendas is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHIN-A-YIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices].

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Received July 2nd, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Price Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermeuda, with all French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 16 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—

Via San Francisco, or Marseilles, or Brindisi  
Letters, 22 26  
Registration, 12 12  
Newspapers, 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Aspinwall, Panama:—

Letters, 18 34 38  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—

Letters, 12 16 20  
Registration, 8 12 12  
Newspapers, 2 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 4 6 8

Bahamas, Danish W. Indies, Hayti:—

Letters, 14 24 38  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, 30 44 50  
Newspapers, 6 6 8  
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12  
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 16 16 20  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 8 6 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Grey Town, La Guaya, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters, 26 34 38  
Newspapers, 6 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 14 8 10  
Registration, 12 None. None.

West Indies only:—

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Mozambique (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration 12; Newspapers, 2; Books & Patterns, 4.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE		Letter	Registration	Newspaper	Books & Patterns	Per 2 Oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....		2	8	2	2	
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....		4	8	2	2	
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....		8	8	2	4	

must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own; apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bond fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise*. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easily of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided, such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon, or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark, or number, and the price of the articles. Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goat's hair, thread, vanilla, saffron, camomile, or flaxseed, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metal, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, whilst at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone; viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verdi Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad, without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of its being removed for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent as the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 6 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass, or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed in any way closed against inspection; &c., nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although it they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verdi Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French packet,

must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

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must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

Any Foreign stamp on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packet.

The payment of postage for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 5 cents.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candela, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARTICLES.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Ouijous, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name,	Size,	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination	Remarks.
Steamers								
Adria	5 k	Greeze	Brit. str.	781	July 16	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Singapore & Bombay	To-morrow
Albay	4 c	Lopez	Brit. str.	480	Aug. 4	W. H. Ray	Bombay	
Argyll	4 b	Scott	Brit. str.	1271	July 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Calcutta, &c.	
City of Peking	4 k	Berry	Amer. str.	5075	July 19	G. M. S. Co.	Yahama & S. F. Fidco	To-day
Danube	3 b	Blanchy	Brit. str.	740	Aug. 3	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	10th daylight
Emmy	5 h	Blanco	Span. str.	222	June 2	Remedios & Co.	Melville's Slip	
Esmeralda	4 c	Thebaud	Brit. str.	395	Aug. 3	A. McG. Heaton	Manila	To-day
Filitzhire	5 h	Thomas	Brit. str.	1243	July 20	A. McG. Heaton	Shanghai	To-day
Fuyew	4 c	Crood	Chl. str.	1023	July 28	A. H. Yon	Saigon	
Golden Horn	4 c	Alton	Brit. str.	277	Aug. 2	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Swatow, Tamsui, &c.	at daylight
Hailoong	5 b	Abbott	Brit. str.	333	Aug. 2	Russell & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Holyrood	5 c	McVicar	Brit. str.	694	July 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	To-day
Nelson	5 b	Staples	Brit. str.	971	Aug. 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Marseille, &c.	To-day
Ocean	5 b	Jacques	Brit. str.	2180	Aug. 1	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	
Petho	5 c	Leocintra	Foh. str.	643	July 26	Messageries Maritimes	Malls	
Pernambuco	3 c	Hyde	Brit. str.	1003	Aug. 4	Strommen & Co.	Coast Ports	
Volga	5 c	Rolland	Brit. str.	334	June 1	Hok Moh Leong	San Francisco	
W. Cores de Vries	4 k	.....	Brit. str.	559	Aug. 3	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Haliphong	
Yesso	5 b	Ashton	Brit. str.	.....			Melbourne & Sydney	Sands' Slip
Sailing Vessels								
A. S. Davis	4 c	Ford	Amer. sh.	1399	June 19	Russell & Co.	London	
Alphington	3 c	Cunningham	Brit. bge.	826	July 8	Wileman & Co.	Haliphong	
Annie Lorway	7 c	Gales	Brit. bge.	752	July 15	Borneo Co., Limited		
Antwerp	4 c	Atkins	Brit. bge.	1031	July 13	Melchers & Co.		
Auguste	3 k	Bernard	Brit. bge.	860	July 2	Carlowitz & Co.		
Bendultha	4 k	Higgins	Brit. bge.	970	July 28	Meyer & Co.		
Benefactor	1 c	Hayden	Amer. bge.	592	July 28	Russell & Co.		
Bertha	2 c	Ringe	Ger. bge.	442	July 26	Wileman & Co.		
Bon Accord	5 k	Scott	Brit. bge.	398	July 19	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Erisbana	4 k	Hudlestone	Brit. bge.	394	July 26	Russell & Co.		
C. W. Cochran	3 k	Given	Amer. bge.	1105	July 12	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Caldew	2 c	Peterson	Brit. bge.	482	July 12	Rozario & Co.		
Canton	2 c	Knudsen	Span. sh.	775	June 22	Chinese		
Canton	2 c	Crautz	Ger. bge.	373	July 30	Slemmestad & Co.		
Cheng Soon	2 c	Cheng Sang	Span. sh.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Chili	4 c	Yeal	Brit. bge.	445	July 30	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Chocals	8 c	Kennet	Brit. bge.	284	July 18	Rozario & Co.		
Christiana A. P.	3 c	Capra	Nic. 3 m. ac.	300	July 20	Remedios & Co.		
Commissary	4 k	Hunter	Brit. sh.	895	July 13	13 Melchers & Co.		
Doris Brodersen	3 k	Nielsen	Dan. sh.	647	July 21	21 Melchers & Co.		
Edinburgh Castle	3 k	Seward	Brit. bge.	627	July 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Emily Chaplin	2 c	Harris	Brit. bge.	733	July 31	31 Melchers & Co.		
Escort	5 k	Waterhouse	Amer. bge.	636	July 17	T. G. Linstead		
F. H. Drews	4 k	Vorsatz	Ital. bge.	494	July 26	26 Carlowitz & Co.		
E. Starke	4 k	Gangdulo	Brit. bge.	915	May 29	Russell & Co.		
Fred. P. Litchfield	8 c	Spalding	Amer. bge.	1082	July 1	Mayer & Co.		
Friedrich	4 k	Wulff	Ger. bge.	594	July 18	Wm. Pastau & Co.		
Galatas	2 k	Jaeger	Dut. sh.	1296	July 30	Order		
Genevieve	3 c	Lepretre	Fch. bge.	639	July 31	Landstein & Co.		
George	8 c	Steffens	Gen. bge.	769	July 25	Melchers & Co.		
Geo. Croshaw	8 c	Iwing	Brit. bge.	658	July 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Glenorganshire	8 c	MacEachum	Brit. bge.	486	July 17	H. Kier & Co.		
Goliath	2 b	Dentzau	Span. bge.	530	July 4	Chinese		
Gold Hunter	7 c	Freeman	Amer. sh.	1200	July 12	Meyer & Co.		
Grammer	7 c	Hastings	Brit. bge.	698	July 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Hannah Law	3 c	Grieg	Brit. sh.	1299	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Harbinger	8 c	Johnston	Brit. sh.	1508	July 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Iales of the South	8 c	Dennett	Brit. sh.	820	July 5	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Jacatra	2 c	Dirksen	Dut. bg.	810	July 8	Russell & Co.		
Jas. S. Stone	2 c	Weston	Amer. sh.	710	July 7	Order		
Jalo	2 c	Moberg	Rus. sh.	1368	July 2	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Johannes	4 c	Bunje	Brit. sh.	753	July 6	6 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Jubiles	2 c	Harris	Brit. sh.	765	July 11	Meyer & Co.		
Kaisow	4 d	Gadd	Brit. bge.	799	July 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Kalja	2 b	Duhrenson	Span. bge.	690	July 24	Slemmestad & Co.		
Krung Thep	2 b	Hinchley	Amer. sh.	1208	June 30	Meyer & Co.		
Leading Wind	5 b	Monkman	Amer. soh.	45	Ang. 18	Insurance Cos.		
Lotter	2 b	Monkman	Brit. bge.	847	July 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Lord Macaulay	2 b	Frederick	Brit. bge.	603	July 31	Horne Company, Limited		
Lowerswater	2 b	Roberts	Brit. bge.	298	July 31	31 Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Maid Marian	2 c	Forest	Brit. bg.	298	July 12	Holiday, Wise & Co.		
Maipu	3 c	Andrews	Brit. bge.	574	July 12	Carlitz & Co.		
Matchless	5 c	Clark	Span. sh.	711	July 16	Chinese		
May Queen	6 c	Wortley	Brit. bge.	327	July 21	Norton & Co.		
Menz	4 c	Phillips	Fch. bge.	486	July 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Mignon	4 c	Christiansen	Brit. bge.	464	July 27	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Nimrod	3 c	Monkman	Brit. bge.	629	July 27	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Norman	2 b	Legier	Brit. bge.	695	July 30	Capital		
Northern Star	4 k	Freeman	Amer. sh.	1198	June 21	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Notes D. de la Garde	4 k	Wortley	Brit. bge.	482	July 17	1 Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Parrace	7 c	Monkman	Brit. bge.	847	July 1	17 Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Penshaw	4 k	Akey	Brit. bge.	603	July 21	Horne Company, Limited		
Pligrim	2 c	Fowles	Brit. bge.	656	July 30	Russell & Co.		
Polynesia	7 c	Schwartz	Brit. sh.	985	June 16	Meyer & Co.		
Frasto	3 c	Laidman	Brit. bge.	588	July 30	Meyer & Co.		
Pym	8 c	Stapleton	Brit. bge.	588	July 29	Meyer & Co.		
Quicksstep	8 c	Barnaby	Amer. bge.	826	July 27	Russell & Co.		
Rapid	2 b	Hunte	Span. bge.	558	July 25	Teek Mee Hop		
Robt. Henderson	3 c	Gunn	Brit. bge.	882	July 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Rosina	4 k	Hansen	Am. 3 m. ac.	406	Feb. 28	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Sancos	4 k	Bryant	Am. 3 m. ac.	395	July 17	Russell & Co.		
Sindia	4 k	Lighthbody	Brit. sh.	874	July 17	Russell & Co.		
Sounthaya Packet	1 c	Verduin	Dut. bge.	462	July 30	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Spinaway	2 b	Pringle	Brit. bge.	325	July 26	Slemmestad & Co.		
Springfield	3 c	Pearl	Amer. sh.	1043	July 17	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Star of the North	3 c	Hawken	Brit. sh.	882	July 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Starlight	2 b	Wachtelbrenner	Span. bg.	839	July 16	Chinese		
Sydenham	7 c	Miller	Brit. sh.	1063	July 11	11 Messageries Maritimes		
Taitting	4 k	Johnston	Brit. sh.	815	July 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Thoon Kramom	4 c	Vorrell	Span. bge.	630	July 12	Slemmestad & Co.		
Twilight	4 c	Dalarby	Brit. sh.	679	July 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		